THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXI. TUESDAY, June 30, 1807. No. 1084.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

TO BE SOLD,

The time of a NEGRO LAD, having eight years to serve. He is healthy, honest and sober. Enquire at this Office. 22d June, 1807.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH.*

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Partnership Dissolved.

THE *public are respectfully informed that the partnership lately subsisting between* Lewis Warner *and* Thomas Lloyd, *Taylors, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, is this day dissolved. Those who are indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment to* Lewis Warner, *who continues to carry on the tayloring business at his former stand. Their friends and customers are respectfully thanked for past favours, and they will endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.*

LEWIS WARNER,
THOMAS LLOYD.

Pittsburgh, June 6, 1807.

LLOYD & HASLET,

TAYLORS AND *HABIT-MAKERS,*

HAVE *entered into partnership, and commenced business in the house lately occupied by Samuel Boyd, south-west corner of the Diamond, next door to Mr. M'Clurg's store, where* Gentlemen's Cloathes *and* Ladies' Habits, *will be made in the newest and most approved Fashions.*

They flatter themselves, that from their experience in business, they will be able to give ample satisfaction to those who may favor them with their custom; and hope, by assiduity and attention, to meet with a share of the public patronage.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1807.

N. B. Military Uniforms, Ladies' Great Coats and Spencers, neatly executed, and at the shortest notice.

STOP THE THIEF!

STOLEN, out of the pasture of Francis Fast, on Georges creek, near Morgantown, on Sunday, the 14th of June inst. a Brown MARE, with a star in her forehead, about 3 years old, and 15 hands high. She was stolen by a man who calls himself *Gilbert Hite*, who had on a drab coloured cloth coat, a white jacket, mixed coloured pantaloons somewhat torn, and a dove-coloured wool hat; who sold the mare to me; and has my note, dated 16th June, payable in three weeks, for sixty dollars. I hereby forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as Francis Fast has proven his property in the said mare, and I have given her up to him. Any person who will apprehend said thief, and secure him in any jail, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive Ten Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges, from the subscriber living in Marietta, state of Ohio.

JOHN LEETH.

June 19, 1807.

FRESH GOODS.

The Subscribers are now opening at their Store, corner of Third and Market streets, in addition to their former supply, a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Merchandize,

which they will sell at the most reduced prices.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, June 22, 1807.

FLOUR.

FOR SALE, *a quantity of first rate Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrell, manufactured at Mr.* DAVID FURNIER'S *Mills, on the Monongahela River.*

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 7, 1807. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to JAMES ROBINSON and ROBERT KNOX for Ferriage, up to the 1st of April last, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as I have had nothing to do, since that date, with the ferry.

JAMES ROBINSON.

June 13, 1807.

I will lease on Ground Rent for ever, 40 feet on Fourth street between Market and Wood streets, and 60 feet on Diamond alley between the Public Square and Wood street. Terms will be made known by applying to HENRY HASLET, in Pittsburgh. JOHN FINLEY.

Mifflin township, Allegheny county, 29th May, 1807.

DAVID M'KEEHAN,

HAS received at his *Book* and *Stationary Store*, in front of the Court House, Pittsburgh,

A fresh supply of School Bibles and Testaments with and without the plates; The Easy Instructor or a new method of teaching Sacred Harmony, by Little & Smith; the Universal Spelling Book; Ross's Latin Grammar; Farrand's Greek Grammar, &c.

Also the following; several of which are new publications,

The Life of WASHINGTON, by Gen. Marshall, 5 vols. octavo, and quarto vol. of maps, &c.

Coleman's collection of the facts and documents relative to the death of Major General ALEXANDER HAMILTON, with comments: together with the various orations, sermons, and eulogies, that have been published or written on his life and character.

Biographical Memoirs of Lord Viscount Nelson, with observations critical and explanatory, containing a likeness, and a plate shewing the disposition of the English and French fleets at the commencement of the battle of the Nile, on the 1st August, 1798.

Memoirs of Cumberland.

——— of Marmontel, written by himself, containing his literary and political life, and anecdotes of the principal characters of the 18th century. First American edition, 2 vols.

Travels in Louisiana and the Floridas, by John Davis.

The First Settlers of Virginia, an Historical Novel.

The Wild Irish Girl.

Zaida; or the dethronement of Muhamad IV. a novel founded on historical facts.

Black's Chemistry, 3 vols.

Saurin's Sermons.

Powel on Devises.

Runnington on Ejectments.

Jackson on the commerce of the Mediterranean.

Johnson's Rural Economy.

Regulations for the order and discipline of the troops of the United States.

An assortment of Tragedies, Commedies, Farces, Opera's, &c.

Fine quarto post paper, quills, wafers, India rubber, &c. June 20, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE *co-partnership of* Jeffery Price *and* William Smyth, *is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any demands against, or who are indebted to the said firm, are requested to apply to Jeffery Price, at his Store in Zaneville, for settlement, who will discharge the former, and is hereby empowered to receive the latter, whether bills, bonds, or book accounts.*

JEFFERY PRICE,
WILLIAM SMYTH.

Zaneville, (Ohio) June 8, 1807.

THE business will in future be carried on by JEFFERY PRICE, *who takes this opportunity of returning thanks to his friends and the public in general, and to assure them he will endeavour to merit a continuance of their custom.*

JEFFERY PRICE.

State of Pennsylvania.

New Militia Law,

PASSED AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

AN ACT

FOR THE REGULATION OF THE MILITIA OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(Concluded from our last.)

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no civil process shall be served on any commissioned officer or private at any regimental, battalion or company training, or while going to or returning from the place of such review or training.

Sec. 33. *And be further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all and every of the fines and forfeitures by this act made payable for the recovery and appropriation of which no mode is herein-before pointed out, shall be recovered by the inspectors of the several brigades, in the name and for the use of the Commonwealth, by action of debt, before any justice of the peace, or in any court of record within this Commonwealth, as from the amount thereof they shall be cognizable; and the said inspector shall render his account for all monies by him received and disbursed by virtue of this act, to the officers of the department of accounts, for settlement, every twelve months; and in case of the refusal or neglect of any brigade-inspector to render his accounts as aforesaid, the register-general and the comptroller-general are hereby empowered and directed to proceed against him in like manner as they are or may be authorized and empowered to proceed against delinquent county-treasurers, to compel the settlement of their accounts and the payment of monies due the Commonwealth thereon, into the state-treasury.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That all monies paid into the treasury by virtue of this act, shall be appropriated for the purpose of equipping and furnishing the militia with arms, and every necessary apparatus for the defence and security of the state; and the treasurer of the state shall keep separate accounts of the same.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the brigade-inspector and two reputable and disinterested citizens shall appraise the horse of each officer who is entitled by the rules of war to keep a horse, and the horse of each light-horseman, immediately before every time of going into actual service, and enter such appraisement in a book; and in case such horse shall be killed or die in actual service, or be taken by the enemy, otherwise than by neglect of the owner, on his producing to the officers of the department of accounts a certificate of the loss of the said horse, signed by the commanding officer of the detachment to which he belonged whilst in actual service, together with a certificate of the valuation so as aforesaid directed to be made, he shall thereupon be paid the full amount of such appraisement, by an order to be drawn in the usual manner on the state-treasurer, to be paid out of the militia funds.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted by the authorty aforesaid*, That if any person or persons shall knowingly sell, buy, take, exchange, conceal, or otherwise fraudulently or unlawfully receive, hold or detain, or shall refuse to deliver up to the proper brigade-inspector, after he shall give public notice thereof, any arms, accoutrements, colors, or drums belonging to this state, on any account or pretence whatsoever, the person so offending, being convicted thereof before any justice of the peace or alderman of the city or county where such offence shall be commited, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence treble the value of such arms and accoutrements, to be ascertained by such justice or alderman, and levied at the suit of the said brigade-inspector, by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattels, by the justice or alderman before whom such offender shall be convicted, returning the overplus, if any, on demand, to such offender; and for want of such distress, shall commit such offender to the common jail of the county, there to remain without bail or mainprize, for any term not exceeding one month, unless such money be sooner paid.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any suit or suits shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons for any thing done in pursuance of this act, the action shall be laid in the county where the cause of such action did arise, and not elsewhere; and the defendant or defendants in said action or actions to be brought, may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if the jury shall find for the defendant or defendants in such action or actions, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall be non-suited, or discontinue his or their action or actions, after the defendant or defendants shall have appeared, or if upon demurrer, judgment shall be given against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendants shall have treble costs, and have the like remedy for the same, as any defendant or defendants hath or have in other cases to recover costs by law.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the captain or commanding officer of each company respectively, to appoint a suitable person near the place of training, in whose custody such arms shall be put, to be cleaned and kept in repair for the use of such militia-men as the officers of the company shall deem unable to procure their own arms, agreeably to this act; and the said arms shall not be taken from ther places of deposit, except on the days appointed by this act for the exercise and discipline of the militia, or when they shall be called into actual service; and the person so appointed shall receive such compensation for his services as the field-officers of the regiment or a majority of them shall deem just and reasonable, to be paid out of the regimental fund.

Sec. 39. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the field-officers of the respective regiments are hereby empowered, on the regimental appeal to be held on the second Monday in December, annually, to remit such fine or fines with which any person or persons have or may be charged as exempts in county duplicates, as may appear to them or a majority of them to have been impracticable for the collectors to obtain.

Sec. 40. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the field officers of each and every regiment, to collect all the arms which was the property of this Commonwealth prior to the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and contract with any person or persons for the repair of such arms as the said officers or a majority of them may think necessary; and the person making such repairs shall furnish the lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer with an accurate account of all repairs so made, particularly designating the expence of each, which account the commanding officer as aforesaid shall produce to the brigade-inspector of the proper brigade, who shall make a return of the number so repaired to the adjutant-general each and every year; and the commanding officer shall also produce the aforesaid account to the commissioners of the county in which such repairs were made, who shall endorse their warrant on the same for the amount thereof, directed to the county-treasurer, who shall pay the amount thereof out of the monies collected off exempts to the person making such repairs, or to the commanding officer as aforesaid for his use, and the account shall be a voucher to the treasurer in the settlement of his accounts with the officers of the department of accounts; and the lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer shall distribute the arms so repaired, equally to each captain in the regiment, where such old arms were found; and the same regulations shall be observed in all respects, as in case of any new arms.

Sec. 41. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any youth of twelve years, and not exceeding the age of eighteen years, shall, with the consent and approbation of his parents, attach himself to any company of militia for the purpose of learning to beat the drum, play on the fife, blow on the buglehorn or trumpet, provided the number shall not exceed one person for the drum and one for the fife, or one for the buglehorn in each company, and one for the trumpet in each troop of horse; every such person or persons shall be put under the instruction of the drum and fife major, the bugler or trumpeter, as the case may be, whose duty it shall be to teach such person or persons in the best manner in his power; and as soon as such person or persons shall be able to perform field duty to the satisfaction of the commanding officer of the regiment; he shall draw his warrant on the paymaster in favor of the drum or fife-major, the bugler or trumpeter, who may have taught such person or persons as aforesaid, for the sum of ten dollars for every person so taught; and the person so taught, shall be furnished with a suit of regimentals, to be paid for out of the funds of the regiment; and the father of every youth who shall have been instructed as aforesaid, shall be exempted and excused from every kind of militia duty so long as his son shall continue to perform the duties of a drummer, fifer, bugler or trumpeter in any militia company.

Sec. 42. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the last Monday in the month of April, and the last Monday in September, annually, be and they are hereby appointed for the commissioned and staff-officers of the respective regiments to meet together at the most convenient place, to be fixed by the field-officers of each regiment, for the purpose of perfecting themselves in the military art; and the officers aforesaid shall appear with proper arms and uniform, under the same penalties for each neglect as on days of training, and the commanding officers of each regiment shall, within three days after the appeal appointed by this act, direct his warrant, for collection of the fines in this section mentioned, to the quarter-master of the regiment, or other fit person; and the said quarter-master is directed and required to collect and pay over the same to the paymaster of the regiment, within thirty days from the receipt of the warrant, under the penalty of twenty dollars; and shall receive for his services the same compensation as is allowed for collecting fines by the twentieth section of this act, which shall be recovered in like manner, and the persons entitled to like appeal as those for non-attendance are entitled to by this act; and the fines accruing by virtue of this section, shall be appropriated in such manner as a majority of the officers

attending on such days of training may direct; and each commissioned and staff-officer shall receive as a compensation for the service required of him by this section, the sum of one dollar and fifty cents for each day's service by him performed, to be paid by the respective county-treasurers on a certificate signed by the lieutenant-colonel or commanding officer of the regiment present, when the service was rendered, to be paid out of the exempt fines; and where there are no exempt fines, to be paid out of the money arising from tavern licenses; and the respective county-treasures, on producing such certificate, shall be allowed therefor in the settlement of his accounts with the officers of the department of accounts.

Sec. 43. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That a majority of any light-infantry, grenadier, rifle or artillery company, or of any troop of horse, shall have power at their first meeting in each year, to fix upon, declare and settle what and how many days of training they will have throughout the year, over and above the days herein-before appointed for the training; and it shall be lawful for each and every commanding officer of each and every company, to notify his respective company of such stated days of training, and to inflict and levy such fines and penalties on any member who shall refuse or neglect to attend such days of training as may be agreed upon by a majority of the company convened for that purpose; which fines shall be collected by a sergeant of each company, by virtue of a warrant under the hands and seals of the commissioned officers of the company; and the said fines shall be appropriated for the payment of music and other contingent expences of the company, and paid on warrants to be drawn by the commanding officer; and the accounts of each company shall be examined and settled once in every year, by a committee of three persons members thereof, to be chosen by ballot at a meeting of the company convened for that purpose, which the commanding officer is hereby enjoined to have done on the first Monday in the month of May, annually.

Sec. 44. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the regiment of artillery now commanded by lieutenant-colonel John Connelly, formed within the bounds of the first division, composed of the militia of the city and county of Philadelphia, shall continue as heretofore; and the field and other officers of the said regiment, shall be elected in like manner as is directed by this act for the election of officers in the infantry; and the individuals composing said regiment shall be subject to the same fines and penalties, and be entitled to similar relief, as the rest of the militia of this state are entitled to by this act; and the companies composing the said regiment shall be called into actual service in rotation, by companies, and not by classes, according to the number in rank which each company bears in said regiment, commencing with the company whose turn it may next be to perform a tour of duty agreeable to former arrangements of said regiment, provided each company shall not be less than forty-four non-commissioned officers and privates.

Sec. 45. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That if any officer, non-commissioned officer or private militia-man, or volunteer acting with the militia residing in this state, having a family, shall be slain in battle, or shall die of wounds received in the service of this state, his widow, child or children shall be entitled to similar relief, and under the same regulations and restrictions as were provided by the act entitled, "An act to provide for the more effectual relief of the widows and children of the officers and privates of the militia, who have lost their lives in the service of their country," passed the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety; and if any officer non-commissioned officer or private militia-man, or volunteer acting with the militia residing in this state, shall be wounded, or otherwise disabled in the service of this state, he shall be entitled to a similar relief, and under the same regulations and restrictions as have been provided by an act entitled, "An act for the relief of officers, soldiers and seamen, who, in the course of the late war, have been wounded, or otherwise disabled in the service of this state or of the United States," passed the tenth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven; which last aforesaid act, as far as relates to the purposes of this act, is hereby revived and in full force.

Sec. 46. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That no officer of any company, paymaster nor quarter-master of any regiment shall be permitted to resign, until it shall appear to the satisfaction of the field-officers of the regiment, that he or they have duly performed all the duties required of him or them by law, previously to such intended resignation, nor until he or they shall have delivered up to the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, all the public property in his or their possession, as a militia officer or officers, belonging to this Commonwealth; and all regimental and company officers, who shall hereafter be elected or appointed, and duly notified of such election or appointment agreeably to this act, are hereby authorized and directed to do and perform all the military duties in this act required; and all fines which are now due, or hereafter may become due, under the act of the sixth of April, one thousand eight hundred and two, or which may be due under this act which now are or hereafter may be uncollected, either by neglect of the commanding officer of companies or the constables, shall be collected by a warrant issued by the commanding officer of the regiment, to the constable of the proper township, or some other fit person with the power of constables in similar cases, to be paid over as is directed by this act.

Sec. 47. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the act entitled "An act for the regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," passed the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and two; and a supplement thereto passed the twenty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and three; and an act making compensation to brigade-inspectors for furnishing blank forms, passed the second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and four; and a further supplement passed the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and five, except so much of the forty-sixth section as relates to the collection of fines now due, or to become due under the the above recited acts, which shall have immediate effect, be and the same are hereby repealed and made null and void. *Provided always*, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed so as to revive any former law or laws which, in and by the the said recited act, is or are repealed and made void, or to prevent the recovery of any fines or forfeitures incurred under the several laws hereby repealed.

SIMON SNYDER, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

P. C. LANE, *Speaker of the Senate.*

APPROVED—the ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seven.

THOMAS M'KEAN.

ACCOUNT OF A VOYAGE
UP THE MISSISSIPPI.——CONTINUED.

"At noon, on the 16th of September they reached the grand encampment, below Lake Pepin: and in the evening passed the Sautiaux river, which flows in from the east at the entrance of the lake. They continued to sail in the evening, with the intention of crossing the lake. The interpreter (Rosseau) said he had passed this lake twenty times, but never in the day time; alledging as a reason, that the wind frequently rose and detained them in day time on the lake. It is more probable, however, that the true reason why the traders generally sail through it in the night is, their fear of the Sauteurs, as they have made several war strokes at the mouth of this river, without distinguishing between the Sioux and their traders.

"The exploring party entered the lake with the music playing; but the sky soon clouded, and, from the agitation of the water, they had to seek a harbour for the night on the east side. The next morning they were assailed by a tremenduous storm; the perpendicular lightning seemed to roll in balls of fire down the steep hills which borders the lake, and it required great exertions to weather the point de Sable. Here they found a Mr. Cameron, with one wooden and three bark canoes, who sailed from the prairie on the fifth. His canoes were unladen, and turned up for the habitations of the men. His party exhibited all the indifference of Indian traders. Here they were shown a point of rocks from which a Sioux woman precipitated herself and was dashed to pieces on the stones below. Her friends had refused her the husband of her choice, and intended to marry her to one whom she despised. She sung her death song, ascended the hill, and, before her friends came up with her, took the lover's leap; and ended her distress and life together.

"They reached the St. Croix river at noon on the 19th, and in the evening encamped on a prairie on the east side of the river, where stands a large painted stone. On the morning of the 21st, they arrived at the Sioux village, situated at the head of an island. It was unpeopled, the Indians being absent. Two miles higher, they saw three bears cross the river. Here was another camp of Sioux, consisting of four lodges: they saw but one man, named the Black Soldicir. The garulity of the women was astonishing, since at all the other camps they had been silent; here they flocked round the strangers, all talking together, which could only be accounted for by the absence of the men.

"Three miles below the mouth of St. Peter's river, they passed the encampment of Mr. Ferrebault, who had broken his perogue. The Mississippi was so narrow in this day's course that they crossed it in a batteaux with forty strokes of the oars. The water of the Mississippi, above lake Pepin, appears red, and where deep, nearly as black as ink. The water flowing in from St. Peters, and St. Croix rivers, gives it a blue appearance for a considerable distance below their confluence.

"Observing a white flag on shore, they landed and found it to be of white silk; it was suspended over a scaffold, on which lay four dead bodies: two were enclosed in boards, and two in bark. They were the bodies of Sioux women, a child of one of them, and some other relative. Some had died on the St. Peters, others on the St. Croix, but were brought and deposited on this scaffold together. It is the mode in which the Sioux bury those of their people who die a natural death; but those who are killed are suffered to lie unburied.—As a corroboration of this information Mr. Pike relates, that on the hills below the St. Croix he found the bones of a man which he supposed had been killed on the spot."

"After much labor and fatigue in getting the the boat through the rapids, they reached the foot of the falls of St. Anthony on the evening of the 26th, and began to carry their loading over the portage, to where Mr. Pike had pitched his tent above the shoot. The rapids below the shoot may properly be called a continuation of the falls of St. Anthony, they deserve the appellation of falls equally with those of the Delaware, and Schuylkill. The lost flag was brought to them at this place, by two young Indians.

"If it is possible to pass these falls in high water, which is a doubtful thing, it must be done on the eastern side, about 30 yards from the shore; where the fall is formed by three layers of rocks, one below the other—the pitch of none of which appear higher than 5 feet.

"Above the falls, for 40 or 50 miles the navigation is much impeded by shoals and ripples, and would be considered impracticable by persons not determined to proceed; for the men must wade and push the boat along, a great portion of the distance. Below Crow river, they killed an animal unknown to Mr. Pike, called a Blaireau.

"Elk, bear, racoons, pheseant, geese and prairie hens, were frequently met with.

"On the 5th of Oct. they passed several old Sioux encampments, all of which were fortified; they found 5 litters on which the sick or wounded had been carried. A hard battle had been fought here between the Sioux and Sauteurs, in the present year. On the next day when hunting, Mr. Pike found a small *red cafhot* hung on a tree:—this the intrepreter said was an offering to the Son Dieu.

"On the morning of the 10th they reached the place where Mr. Rienville and Monsr. Perlier wintered in 1797. Above it is a cluster of more than 20 islands in the course 4 miles, which they named the Beaver Islands from the great signs of those animals which were exhibited, there being dams on every island, and roads from them every two or three rods. In the evening they arrived at the grand rapids. These falls are dangerous and difficult to pass, from the inequality in the depths of the water, and number of rocks. The boats must be lifted over rocks not covered by one foot of water, while the next step plunges the boatsman over his head. The boats frequently swing on these rocks, to the great hazard of their bilging.

"Five miles higher than the rapids they found their large boat to leak so fast, as to render it necessary to unload her. Near a war encampment, at this place, was a painted buckskin and a piece of scarlet cloth suspended on the limb of a tree, supposed to be a Matcho Manitou, to render their enterprize successful. Less superstitious than the Indians, Mr. Pike converted this donation to the evil spirit, to his own use.

"On the 13th they passed a handsome little river called Clear river; which enters the Mississippi from the east. Here, on the only timbered land they had seen above the falls of St. Anthony was discovered the first signs of Buffaloe."

"Before leaving the river Corbeau Mr. Pike had determined to get an elk, the signs of which were numerous. For this purpose he went down the river about 12 miles to a prairie on the east side, accompanied by one of his detachment. They fell in with a large drove of elk, and followed them, until they were weary, without killing any: they shot at, and wounded deer which they could not afterwards track, and closed their first day "hungry, cold and fatigued!" Resuming their chase of the elk with the morning, they attempted to drive them into the wood, but the leader of the drove breaking past them, the others followed him fearlessly in the same track. Their fire on the passing drove produced no effect. Thus disappointed they attempted to reach the river, by pursuing a south course. It carried them to Elk lake, which is about five miles long, and two miles wide, at the close of the second day. On both its banks they observed droves of elk, and about sun set, two bucks of a drove, which was crossing the prairie, came near them. One of them was killed; and, as it fulfiled the promise which Mr. Pike had made when he left the station—the death of this elk recompensed him for the fatigue of two days spent without food in the pursuit! Whilst carrying one half to their fire at the distance of a mile, the wolves seized the remainder."

"After passing the riviere de Corbeau, the timber consisted of yellow and pitch pine: scarcely any of which had been met with below. Much of it is dead. The country becomes dreary and barren, with high rocks, and bare knobs. As they proceeded up the river, the bottoms were found to extend, and the country was full of small lakes. On approaching Pine river a new species of pine called by the French "Sappine," was observed to grow in abundance."

"On the evening of the 2d Jan. 1806, the centinel gave information that some Indians were coming at full speed upon the trail or track of the party. The men were ordered to stand by their arms carelessly. The Indians were immediately in the camp, and saluted the flag by a discharge of three pieces, when four Chipeways, one Englishman and a Frenchman of the North West company presented themselves. They stated, that some women having discovered the trail, and not knowing but it might be their enemies, had given the alarm. They had heard of the U.S. party, and revered the flag. Mr. Grant (the Englishman) had only arrived the day before from lake de Sable; from which he had marched in a day and an half. The Indians were presented with a half a deer, for which they were very thankful, having been kept in their camp some days by the discovery of the fires which the exploring party had made where they stopped.

"The next morning the party continued their journey, except Mr. Pike and one of his men, who accompanied Mr. Grant to his establishment on the Red Cedar lake. The British flag was flying at the trading house!—Mr. Grant said it belonged to the Indians. After explaining to a Chipeway warrior, called "Curleyhead," the objects of the voyage, and receiving his answer, which was that he should remain quiet till their return, they eat breakfast and parted. Mr. Pike and his companion overtook the rest of the party at the close of the day.

"In the night of the 4th, Mr. Pike's tent was discovered by the centinel to be on fire; the party were alarmed in time to prevent any other damage than the loss of the tent, which was a double one, and some articles of clothing which had been hung to dry. They fortunately saved 3 small kegs of powder from the flames, which were in the tent.

"On the 6th, the snow was 3 feet deep, and continued falling all the day. In this day's march they met 2 Frenchmen, of the N. W. company, each of whom carried about 200lbs. weight on his back. They had rackets on.—Mr. Grant and the Frenchman with him, [illegible] gone on before. The next day was so intensely cold that several of the men had their extremities frozen. It was found necessary to send a person forward to make fires every miles.

"Supposing themselves at no great distance from Sandy lake, Mr. Pike, with a corps left the party, and went to view it. They walked briskly till towards evening, when they met a young Indian, one of those who had visited their camp near Red Cedar lake. They endeavored to explain to him their wish of reaching lake de Sable that evening. He turned back with them until they came to a trail which led a cross the woods, which he signified was a near course. They went with him, and soon found themselves in a Chipeway encampment, to which the friendly savage had led them with the expectation of their remaining at it all night, knowing it to be too late to reach the lake at a reasonable hour. On their refusing to stop he put them in the right road. At dusk they arrived at the place where the track left the Mississippi, when they traversed two leagues of the wilderness without much difficulty, and at last struck the shore of the lake de Sable over a branch of which their course lay. The snow having covered the trail of the French men who had passed before, with rackets, they were fearfull of loosing themselves on the lake. The reason for such apprehensions can be felt by those who have been exposed on a naked and dreary plain, in a high latitude, on a December night, when the mercury in Farenheit's thermometer stood 27 deg. below 0.—Cheered by a belief that they saw the opposite shore, they proceeded in a direct line: and after some time had the satisfaction of discovering lights in the houses. On their arrival they found, to their surprize, a large stockade. The gate being opened they entered, and proceeded to the quarters of Mr. Grant, where they were treated with the greatest hospitality.

(To be continued.)

Latest from Europe.

NEW-YORK, *June* 15.

"Paris papers to the 26th and Bordeaux of the 30th April, are received by the Isabella. They announce no events of consequence. Verbal accounts from France, represent the prevalence of a spirit of great disaffection to the present system of government. The war, which is draining the country of its choicest population, and exhausting its internal resources, is a theme of great discontent with every class of people.

The Paris Argus of the 23d April, in announcing the receipt of information of the rejection of the British treaty by the American administration, observes that this act is an evidence that the Americans are becoming more and more jealous of their maritime independence. It proceeds thus;—"The French Imperial Decree which orders the confiscation of all English merchandize *found in ports occupied* by the French armies, had excited apprehensions that some American property might be involved in it, but the explanation since given, have fully satisfied the merchants of the United States. All news coming from the Continent of Europe, is greedily caught up there. From this eagerness it may be seen that the nations apparently the greatest strangers to this war, have a *real interest* in the success of the cause of the French, and the *Americans above all* have already to congratulate themselves that the greatness of the efforts which the English government is obliged to make against France obliges it to relax from the tyranny which it exercised over their trade."

"The following are the only articles we find in the French papers, worthy extracting:

"*Hague April* 16.—According to the latest intelligence from the north, it seems to be believed that Sweden is endeavouring to come to an accommodation with France, the inaction of the troops in Swedish Pomerania and the discontents which have broken out between the Swedish cabinet and the courts of London and St. Petersburg, seem to give some consistency to these rumours.

"*Brussels, April* 18.—This morning the depot of the 2d regiment of horse arrived in this city, on its way to the grand army, with a great number of horses.

"*Malmoe April* 8.—The mouth of the Oder is going to be declared in a state of blockade.

"*Vienna, April* 11.—His Majesty the Emperor to whom several messengers had been dispatched, arrived in this capital today.

"*Frankfort, April* 17.—A corps of French hussars which have been mounted and equipped in the town of Erfurth, have just set off for the Grand Army. German troops have also been organized in that town, for the French service, and have set out on their march for Prussia. A detachment of troops of the Prince Primate, are the only remaining ones at Erfurth.

"*Vienna, April* 12.—The impediments which the English throw in the way of our trade and the navigation of our ships in the Adriatic, having excited the attention of government, it is asserted that very serious representations have been made upon the subject to the British Cabinet and that several conferences have been held upon it between Count Stadion and Mr. Adair, the English Ambassador.

"Her Majesty the Empress is in great danger. It is apprehended she cannot live many days.

"*Augsberg, April* 14.—Letters which have reached us from Austria, Bohemia, Saxony and other parts of Germany, all assert, that the Emperor of Russia has at length determined to accept the meditation of Austria, already accepted by France and Prussia, for the re-establishment of a continental peace. It is added, that the journey of the Prince of Lichtenstein, into Poland, and that of General Clark to the French head-quarters, are relative to this object. The letters from Munich in particular, say, that peace is looked upon there as highly probable; it appears, however, difficult for it to be concluded before the opening of the campaign.

"It has been ascertained that Passwan Ouglou poisoned himself. The treasure he left behind him amounted to 890,000,000 of Francs.

"The French papers represent the Turks as having obtained continual and signal advantages over the Russians.

"*April* 16.—The letters from Vienna all give assurances of peace. "We have read with a great deal of surprize in some public papers," says one of these leters, "that an Austrian army was going to assemble in upper Austria. There is as much falsity in this news as in that of the approaching departure of the French garrison of Brannau and the delivery of that fortress to our troops. The fate of Brannau is irrevocable joined to that of Cataro. The most perfect agreement subsists upon this subject between the house of Austria and the court of France.

[*By the Abeona, arrived at Philadelphia.*]

LONDON, *May* 2.

At a late hour last night Dutch papers, to the 27th ult. and the Hamburgh Correspondenten of the 23d, reached town. We are sorry to find that the Swedish army has received a considerable check from the French under gen. Mortier. Encouraged by their recent success, the Swedes had perhaps advanced with too little caution; their line was very much extended, and unfortunately afforded Mortier an opportunity of putting in practice a manoeuvre which the French have almost constantly adopted with success.

The French general collected the whole of his force, even that part which was employed in the blockade of Colberg, and brought it to bear upon the centre of Swedish line, which was forced to give way, after a most gallant resistance. The wings of the Swedish army were afterwads forced to fall back with some loss. It is however to be recollected, that this is the French account of this affair, and therefore it is probable that their success is considerably exaggerated.

The Empress of Austria died in childbed on the 30th ult. There are strong reports in circulation, that Austria is about to take a decided part against France, but we are far from giving them implicit credit. The rumours of a negociation still continue.

SWEDEN.

ANCLAM, April 18.—The triumph of the Swedes in Pomerania has been of very short duration. Marshal Mortier has attacked them. The following is the report of his proceedings:

"On the 16th of April in the evening, Marshal Mortier selected a part of his force at Pasewalk. The Swedes had a very extensive line, viz. heads of columns at Stoltzenburgh, Stadforst Belling, and Dargitz, viz. from the Banks of the Oder to Mecklenburgh Sterlitz. The marshal formed the resolution of attacking their centre, without paying any regard to the rest of the troops—convinced that if he could gain the river Peene, it would certainly occasion much loss and confusion among the enemy.

"On the 17th at day-break, the marshal attacked and carried Belling. The French were compelled to traverse a country full of morasses. In vain did the Swedes attempt to defend the pass of Langham.—After an obstinate conflict in which they displayed much courage, they were driven from one position to another as far as Alikosehow, where the French found them joined by the troops which had occupied Anclam.

"The enemy made an obstinate resistance—but notwithstanding the effects he reckoned upon from ten pieces of cannon with which he fired upon the French, this position was also forcibly carried, and the enemy fell back to Anclam in confusion, without attempting to avail himself of the position in front of that town. The Swedes were followed sword in hand, cut down in the streets, and compelled to retreat over the Peenesbruck, which bridge, for want of time, they were not able to destroy.—The Swedes suffered considerably on this day, and, besides the killed and wounded, lost two pieces of cannon and 600 prisoners.

"After this advantage gained over the enemy's centre, marshal Mortier advanced against the flanks, which he had susrounded. A brigade detached against Ackermunde, took two pieces of cannon and made 530 prisoners. Another column sent towards Demmin, took two light pieces and 100 prisoners. Straggling Swedes are every moment brought into the French head-quarters—they are ignorant of the country dialect, and know not what to do with themselves. The Swedes are completely driven over the Peene, and the French are in possession of Demmin.

"Notwithstanding, during the whole of the 16th, the weather was dreadful, and there was a troublesome fall of hail and rain the French ran over a space of 18 miles, fighting all the way.

"At Anclam they found several magazines of corn and meal, and several ovens in good condition.

"The Swedes have eight gun-boats, and several transports, in the Haff. As the wind is contrary, and the people on board are without provisions, it is probable they must surrender."

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 18.

On Thursday last col. Burr moved for subpoena for the president to produce the orders issued to the military respecting the seizure of col. Burr's property.

Burr's Trial—Latest Proceedings.

RICHMOND, June 13.—The court have been occupied during the three last days, on the motion to obtain a subpoena *Deces Tecum*, addressed to the President of the U. S.

On Thursday the grand jury were adjourned over till Saturday: and the argument was resumed by Mr. Hay, who was succeeded by Mr. Randolph.

On Friday the argument was continued by Mr. Martin and closed by Mr. Burr. The court have not yet given their decision on this interesting point.

Mr. Burr observed, that as gen. Wilkinson might now be expected in a short time before the court, it was desirable to abtain a prompt decision.

On the conclusion of this argument, Mr. Burr addressed the court: he observed that this was perhaps the most proper time for renewing the motion, which he had some time ago made to the court, about giving more specific instructions to the grand jury, on certain points of evidence. These points he had reduced to writing in the form of abstract propositions, which he would take the liberty of reading to the court.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Gen. Wilkinson and suite.—We congratulate our country on the arrival of this important character in our city. We rejoice in this event, much on his own account but still more in relation to his country and to the cause of truth. We confidently trust, that the veil of mystery which has hitherto enshrouded so many of the transactions of the western country, is about to be rent in twain and that every man concerned will be seen for what he is. The eyes of this country are fixed upon this interesting drama, and future times may rue or bless the catastrophe which awaits it. But whatever may be the consequences of this arduous trial, there is one great sentiment which every honest heart will re-echo. May mystery expire, may the light of truth beam upon us, and may justice be faithfully rendered to every man!!!

On his arrival at Hampton, Gen. Wilkinson had the precaution to dispatch immediately an express to the atorney for the U. S. in this city. He left Hampton at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, and arrived about thesame hour on Thursday. The object of this dispatch was to communicate the General's arival to Mr. Hay, and through him to the court; and thus to prevent a premature discharge of the grand jury.

Gen. Wilkinson arrived this morning in the stage from Hampton. He is accompanied by his son, Lieut. Murry, and servant, Lieut. Gains, Lieut. Smith, and Mr. Graham and servant. Sergeant Dunbar, whose affidavit was lately put aside in court, and some other witnesses accompanied the general as far as Hampton, and came up in a pilot boat to this city. Gen. W. left Gov. Claiborne at New-Orleans.

CAPTURE OF ALEXANDRIA.

Capt. Peterson, arrived at Boston on Saturday last, from Sardinia, was boarded a few leagues from Gibraltar, by an English armed brig, having on board dispatches from Sicily for the British government. The officer who came on board capt. Peterson, informed that these dispatches contained an official account of the capture of Alexandria, by Sir Sidney Smith, who had been joined in the expedition by a large body of Arabs. Two French frigates and a corvette were also captured near the place, by the squadron, attached to the command of this gallant officer.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, June 30, 1807.

WITH much satisfaction the Publisher of GASS'S JOURNAL has seen in a late eastern paper, Captain Lewis's notice of the price he has been pleased to fix upon his intended publication relative to the late military expedition from the mouth of the Missouri to the Pacific Ocean. This important desideratum gives him the long wished for opportunity of contrasting the prices of the respective accounts of the expedition; and of furnishing such information as will determine his fellow citizens in their choice of

THIS	OR	THIS.
Lewis and Clarke's Tour, &c.		*Gass's Journal, &c.*
To be published by captain Lewis.		Publishing in Pittsburgh.
"The price of the		"The price to sub-
"first part, in two vo-		"scribers will be One
"lumes, will be Ten		"Dollar, handsomely
"Dollars, and that of		"bound in boards."
"part the second in one		*From the Proposals.*
"vol. Eleven Dollars,		
"delivered in boards.		
"Price of the Map,		
"Ten Dollars."		
From the Aurora.		

Recapitulation.	
First part 2 vols.	10
Second do. 1 vol.	11
Map	10
Price of the whole work,	dolls. 31

N. B. Gass's Journal is printed, and the binding progressing with great expedition.—Instead of that kind of binding in boards, which was at first intended, it will appear in a handsome marble paper with red and green leather backs; and will be cut, coloured, filleted and lettered: so that it will be elegantly and substantially half bound. This kind of binding will be nearly equal to full binding in sheep, and, owing to the superior quality of the materials, not less expensive to the publisher—Nothing but the impossibility of procuring in this country, at the present time, a sufficient quantity of leather, prevented its appearance in full binding.

29th June, 1807.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his store from his former stand in Wood street, into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

as usual, for cash or approved of country produce.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh, June 29, 1807.

STRAY MARE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on the 21st inst. a dark bay mare, eight or nine years old, about fouteen hands high, with a large blaize in her face, from a little above her eyes to her nose, some saddle marks, all her feet white, not so much white on the near fore foot as the rest, shod before, switch tail, and a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

MIRES POWELL.

June 24, 1807.

MILITIA ORDERS.—15th *Division.*

AS commanding officer of the 15th Division of the Militia of Pennsylvania, (composed of the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong and Indiana,) it is my duty to divide the same into Brigades, equalizing them as nearly as possible. I therefore order and direct, that the militia of Allegheny county be considered as one Brigade, and those of Armstrong and Indiana the other. It is probable that this may not be a proper arrangement, but it is the best that can be made, under the present want of information as to the strength and population of Armstrong and Indiana counties.

The proper officers will proceed to hold elections immediately for a Brigadier General and Brigade Inspector to each Brigade, and, as soon as the regiments can be equalized, for the regimental officers, in order that a due organization of the Division may take place.

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Major Gen.*
15th Division, Penn. Militia.

June 10, 1807.

CITIZENS ATTEND!

THE Street Commissioners for the Borough of Pittsburgh, are preparing to comply with Ordinance passed by the Council on the 29th May, relating to setting curb stones and paving the foot walks, in the different streets, &c. within the Borough:—all persons interested are therefore requested to take notice accordingly.

ANDREW WILLOCK, } *Street*
T. CROMWELL, } *Comm'rs.*

June 29, 1807.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Tract of upwards of five hundred acres, on which there is a good mill seat. This land lays about half a mile above Franklin, in Venango county, on the opposite side of French creek. It may be disposed of altogether, or be divided, as may best suit. For particulars, enquiry may be made of *William Moore*, Esq. Franklin; *Isaac Gregg*, Pittsburg; or

JOHN ANDREWS, *Broken-Straw.*

June 23, 1807. 7t.

WHISKEY BOUNCE.

THE subscriber has on hand a few barrels of WHISKEY BOUNCE, for sale, made at Hager's Town, Maryland, which is said by Judges to be of the first quality. Also, a few Keggs of RAPPEE SNUFF.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1807.

By yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, *June* 20.

Capt. Kearney, of the ship Monticello, arrived last evening in 27 days from Amsterdam—and having favored the editor of the New-York Gazette with papers to the 18th ult. they are enabled to give a few translations, which are considerably interesting.

The last accounts from the grand armies were on the 24th April—At which time no general action had taken place, but was momently expected. Both the French and Russian armies had received immense reinforcements. The head quarters of the French were at Finkenstein, and those of the Russians at Bartenstein, about 40 English miles distant; but their advanced corps were only 5 miles apart, and had frequent skirmishes.

All ideas of peace had vanished: an article from Vienna, dated 18th April, states, "It is apparent that the new campaign between the Russian and the French armies will soon be opened; the negociations for peace being at an end. We remain neutral."

Augsberg, April 18.—Letters from Trieste of the 5th ult. state the French corps, on the Lisonzo, amounting to 40,000 men, are about to defile through the Austrian territory, and join the army at Dalmatia, when it is supposed they will march for Bosnia.

Warsaw, April 16.—A levy of 15,000 men from this country has been ordered to reinforce the French army.

Petersburgh, April 4.—The Emperor has ordered a levy of 200,000 men from the militia, for immediate service.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 22.

On Saturday the 13th inst. Mr. Hay. U. S. attorney, laid four indictments before the grand jury: two against *Burr*, and two against *Blennerhasset*—one against each for treason, the others for a misdemeanor. Between forty and fifty witnesses had been sworn, nine of whom only had been examined at the date of our last advices, among these was gen. Eaton.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

We have also received, from our correspondent at Richmond, the proceedings of the court on Wednesday last. The discussions of counsel on preliminary topics, are becoming highly animated: On this day col. Burr charged Gen. Wilkinson, John G. Jackson, and Judge Tallman, of Ken. with robbing the mails, in order to procure evidence against him. Gen. Wilkinson, he said, had also exercised military force in obtaining witnesses. He said he should object to this species of evidence as contaminated and unworthy of regard. We are compelled to omit these proceedings and those of Tuesday, until our next.

By this day's southern mail we have received the proceedings to Thursday. The Court decided that Wyley might answer the question, he said he did not understand the part of the letter in cypher. He was then asked, do you know whether or not this paper was written by Col. Burr or by his directions. Answer—the part in cypher was wrote by Col. Burr. The letter in cypher was then delivered to the Grand Jury, and the court adjourned.

JOHN CARR,

Cabinet, Chair Maker & Turner,

LATELY FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFLLY informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed to the three story frame House, next door to the corner of Front in Market Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, where he continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Making in all its various branches. Orders of every description will be thankfully received and duly attended to.

J. CARR, takes the liberty of informing them that he intends pursuing his business extensively, and has procured excellent journeymen from Philadelphia, as well as a good supply of stuff. He has now on hand a handsome assortment of Furniture, which he will WARRANT, and is determined to sell at the most reduced prices. He returns his sincere thanks for their past favours and hopes by his experience and attention to his business to merit a continuance of them.

Merchants and others descending the river, can be supplied at the shortest notice, for cash or the usual credit.

N. B. Country produce at market price taken in exchange for furniture.

☞ Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers will meet with good encouragement.—Apply as above.

Pittsburgh, September 5, 1805.

Land for Sale.

ABOUT 170 acres, on which there are 60 acres cleared and under good fence, whereon Archibald Hamilton lived, in the forks of Monongahela and Allegheny rivers, about eight miles from Pittsburgh—it joins 'Squire Alexander's, and is of the first quality.

A Tract of Land on the Nine-mile Run, about six miles from Pittsburgh, in the forks of the same rivers, on which Abdiel M'Clure formerly lived (and now William Pollock lives) including the mill—an excellent tract of land.

A Tract of Land on the waters of Racoon creek, adjoining Samuel Scott's, and near Bavington's mill, the property of the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Philadelphia, on which the widow Andrews lately lived. It contains about 130 acres, has a considerable proportion of cleared and cultivated land, and is of an excellent quality.

A Tract of Land, about 260 acres, on which James Dryden lives, on the waters of Chartiers creek, between the Redstone and Devore ferry road, within about four miles from the town of Washington—about 60 acres cleared, and a good orchard.

Several Farms, from 150 to 400 acres, on the head waters of Racoon and Miller's Run, formerly the property of General Washington, and of an excellent quality.

For further information apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Jan. 21, 1807.

I WILL sell a TAN YARD in complete order, having a Bark Mill, Currying Shop, and abundance of water at all seasons in the yard, Pools and Vats have been sunk, and all the buildings erected within the last eighteen months, the Dwelling House, is a Frame, two story high, extending 25 feet in front and 32 feet deep, with Cellars under the whole, in the house are four fire places. All the buildings and Vats, are inclosed by a new pale fence—This property is situate in the main street of St. CLAIRS VILLE, the County town of Bellmont County, State of Ohio. Through this town the Great National Road from the City of Washington, to the Seats of Government of the States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the several Territories passes. This property is worthy the attention of any Tanner and Currier, desirious to establish himself in a rich and populus county and in a public situation.—Terms of Sale may be made known by applying to JOHN PATTERSON, Esq. St. Clairs Ville, or to the owner at Washington, Pennsylvania.

JOHN SIMONSON.

FOR SALE—Also several quarter and half sections of Land in the counties of Jefferson and Bellmont, State of Ohio—I will dispose of a number of Tracts of donation lands in the counties of Beaver, Mercer, and Crawford, or give improving leases to those desirous of settling as tenants—Some of these Lands are already settled and improved—Also a Farm in the the county of Washington, which I will sell or lease. *JOHN SIMONSON.*

February 12, 1807. tf.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr. Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

JOSEPH HARBESON,

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Sreets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatters' Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line.
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention to pursue the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the Public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

N. B. Merchantable Whiskey at Market Price, taken in part pay for Stills.

A few Barrels good Whiskey, for Sale

One new *Brewing Copper*, ready made containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

NEW PATENT STILLS,

On a Cheap and Easy plan,

The greater part of which are composed of Wood, on which account they will come much lower than Copper Stills, and are calculated to single five times a day, with much less fuel and trouble than common stills, as one fire boils both stills.

THE subscribers having purchased the the Right of *Allegheny*, *Beaver*, and *Butler* Counties, inform the public that they have now a set of said stills in operation on the farm of Mr. William Davis, 3 miles below Pittsburgh, where persons wanting to purchase may see them, and convince themselves of their utility;—and as they cannot be long in operation this season, those wanting to purchase will do well to apply early, to

ALEXANDER M'NICKLE, *Pittsburgh*,
HUGH DAVIS, *3 miles below ditto*,
JAMES SAMPLE, *Beaver County*.

May 11, 1807.

N. B. A generous allowance will be given to persons purchasing for one or more Townships.

JAMES HOPE,

LADIES SHOEMAKER,

In Market-Street, next door to Mr. Zadok Cramer's Book and Stationary Store,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Pittsburgh, that he has on hand an elegant assortment of LADIES SHOES, of every description, which he will warrant, and sell low for Cash only.

He has also on hand a handsome assortment of MOROCCO and KID SKINS, with which Merchants may be supplied, (wholesale or retail) as well as with Ladies Shoes.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and has about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

GENEVA GLASS.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the publick generally that he has on hand a large assortment of

Geneva Glass,

consisting of the following articles, to wit:
10 by 12, 8 by 10, and 7 by 9, Window Glass
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint bottles
Gallon, half gallon, quart and pint jars,
Pitchers assorted
Quart, pint, half pint and gill tumblers,
Quart, pint, half pint and gill decanters
Goblets, cream jugs, quart and pint mugs and Bowls

All of which he will sell at the lowest Geneva prices, for cash or approved paper.

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 6, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE,

THOSE Iron Works, with about 3000 acres of Land adjoining on Jacobs Creek, generally known by the name of the ALLIANCE IRON WORKS, and also the stock on hand, &c. on liberal terms and accommodating credit. The premises will be shewn by *Mr. Stinchcomb*, who resides at them, and applications to purchase received by the subscriber.

If not sold at private sale before the first day of July next, they will on that day be exposed to *Public Sale* on the premises. A complete title will be given to the purchaser. Apply to

SAMUEL HUGHES JUN.

Hagerstown (Maryland,) March 23, 1807. } 3m.

Joseph Harbeson,

Copper Smith, Market Street, Pittsburgh,

HAS FOR SALE,

A few very heavy STILLS,

For which he will take Whiskey in payment.

Pittsburgh, February 2, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisy putable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

LAND FOR SALE.

THE LANDS on Chartiers creek, the property of General Hand, deceased, will be Sold by his Administrators. Their excellent quality, and their vicinity to Pittsburgh will render them an advantageous purchase. Apply to CHARLES SMITH, Esq. in Lancaster, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ALEXANDER ADDISON.

Pittsburgh, 15th September, 1806. tf.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE Farm containing two hundred acres, on the waters of Girty's Run, six miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract there is a good two story square log House, and upwards of thirty acres of clear land, part of which is in good grass, together with good stabling.—The whole of the improvements are new and in good order, and the land of the first quality.

Also, one hundred and forty eight acres on the waters of Pine Creek, twelve miles from Pittsburgh. On this farm there is fifteen acres of clear land, part in grass, together with a good cabin and stable. This land is of a good quality.

Also, two hundred acres on the waters of Conequenessing creek, in Butler county, six miles from Butler Town. On this farm there is a small improvement. This land is of the first quality. For terms apply to PHILIP MOWRY, in Pittsburgh.

August 25, 1806. tf.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I return you my sincere thanks for your repeated suffrages, and being again encouraged by a number of my friends, I take the liberty of soliciting your votes and interest for the Office of SHERIFF at the ensuing Election. Should you continue to think me worthy of the favour, it will be gratefully acknowledged by your friend and humble servant,

THOMAS JONES.

May 14, 1807.

Lands for Sale.

TWO Tracts of Land laying on Racoon creek, near White's mill, Washington county, Pennsylvania, one containing 395 acres, the other 295 acres. These lands for situation and fertility, are exceeded by none in that part of the country, having been taken up at an early period. On one of which tracts there is a very natural and desirable mill scite,—on both excellent Sugar camps, and on each a tenement cleared sufficient for the support of a small family. The title indisputable. Any person inclining to purchase will please to call on Mr. SAMUEL MERCHANT, adjoining one of the tracts, who will shew them, and for terms to

THOMAS CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 1, 1806. tf.

N. B. If these lands are not sold previous to the sugar season, the sugar camps on each will be let on reasonable terms. *T. C.*

PHILIP MOWRY,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and that he carries on all manner of

Blacksmith Work,

in the *Stone Building* at the south corner of the Diamond, where those who please to call may be supplied with the best work on the shortest notice, and upon the best terms; and from his attention to business he hopes to receive encouragement from a generous public.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1806.

☞ Merchants ascending or descending the rivers may be supplied with the best warranted Axes, Hoes, or any other kind of work, on the shortest notice.

N. B. Two Apprentices wanted to the above business. None need apply but Lads of good character.

John Morrison,

Respectfully informs his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from the upper ferry to that long established Ferry well known by the name of "*Robinson's Ferry*," where he has supplied himself with all the necessary craft for ferrying waggons, horses, &c. &c.—The many advantages in crossing at this ferry is evident, it being on the great road leading to Presqu'isle, Beaver, &c.

He has also commenced *Tavern-keeping* and has supplied himself with every thing necessary for the comfortable accommodation of Travellers, and hopes by his attention, care and industry to merit the custom of the public.

West Bank of the Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, June 4, 1807.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at three dollars fifty cents per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attended to.

For J. O'Hara,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

November 3, 1806.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM,

Lately from Philadelphia.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the WIRE-WORKING Business in all its different branches, in the house of *Benjamin Herr*, in Market Street, corner of the Diamond, opposite the sign of the Bear, where he makes,

ROWLING SCREENS, both single and double for cleaning of Wheat and Flaxseed.
Screens and all kinds of Riddles for Dutch Fans
Shutting and standing Screens for mills.
Reving-seives, for cleaning Wheat, Rye, Oats, Flax-seed, and Clover-seed.
Indian meal Sifters.
Screens and Riddles, for bricklayers and plasterers.
Paper moulds, and Rag Tables
All kinds of wire work for cellar windows, spring-houses, safes, and sky-lights.
Fenders for fire places, bird-cages, rat-traps, &c. &c.

All of which are done in the neatest manner, and will be sold at the Philadelphia prices.

N. B. Orders from the country duly attended to.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 1806

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *George W. Elliott*, late of Elizabeth township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have any claims against said estate are desired to render their accounts properly attested for settlement.

Casandria Elliott, Adminx.
William M'Clure, } Admrs.
Archibald Elliott, }

Elizabeth township, June 3, 1807.